

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA.

THE HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S favourite steamers, *Ross*, *R. L. Pattison*, *commodore*, *Tower*, *J. Allen*, *ditto*, *Sutherland*, *H. Capel*, *ditto*, will leave this wharf on the morning of the Regatta Day, at 9, half-past 9, and 10 o'clock, and proceed to the Circular Wharf to receive parties desirous of witnessing the Regatta, and of spending the day in an aquatic excursion. Refreshments on board at moderate charges. Fare—5s. each; children half-price. **JAMES PATTERSON, Sec.** H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, 22nd January. 1385

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA. The first-class colonial steam-ship *PHOENIX* will leave Kellick's Wharf at half-past nine, and the Circular Wharf at ten o'clock, on Tuesday next, and ply about the Harbour during the day. Refreshments on board at moderate charges. A Band will be in attendance. s. d. Fare—5s. each; children half-price. 4 0 Lady and Gentleman... 7 0 Children under 12 years half-price. 12 0

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA. **THE KANGAROO** will leave Kellick's Wharf at half-past 9, and the Circular Wharf at 10 o'clock, on the 26th instant, and ply about the Harbour during the day. Refreshments on board at moderate charges. A Band will be in attendance. s. d. Fare—5s. each; children half-price. 4 0 Lady and Gentleman... 7 0 Children under 12 years half-price. 12 0

"COMET" TO THE REGATTA. **THE COMET** will leave Kellick's Wharf immediately after the arrival of the *Parliament* morning steamer, and start from the Circular Wharf at a quarter past 10, on the 26th instant, for the purpose of plying about the Harbour during the Regatta. Refreshments provided. A good Band in attendance. s. d. Single Tickets... 4 0 Lady and Gentleman... 7 0 N.B.—Parties patronizing the *Comet* to the Regatta will, if required, be conveyed to Parliament after the day's amusements free of expense. 12 0

STEAM PACKETS MAY be engaged at a short notice, for TOWING SHIPS, ON FOR PLEASURE PARTIES, ON APPLICATION AT KELICK'S WHARF. 87

"CORNUBIA." **THE CORNUBIA**, steam-ship, has resumed the Hunter River trade, and will continue to leave from the Circular Wharf every Monday and Thursday, at eight o'clock in the evening, returning from Morpeth every Wednesday and Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning. Fare—Cabin... 8s. Steerage... 4s. 770

STEAMER TO WOLLONGONG. **THE KANGAROO** STEAM-PACKET will leave Kellick's Wharf on Monday morning at nine o'clock. Kellick's Wharf, Saturday, 23rd January. 1380

FOR CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS. **THE PHOENIX**, steam-ship, will leave Kellick's Wharf for the Richmond River (via the Clarence) on Wednesday next, the 27th instant, at 8 p.m. It is requested that goods for the Richmond may be sent on Monday. Kellick's Wharf, January 23. 1324

FOR MORETON BAY. The packet schooner *JANE* will leave for the above port on Monday, the 24th instant, weather permitting. Apply to the master, A. STRAIN, on board, at Orr's Wharf (late Dalgarney's), Bathurst-street West. 1245

FOR MORETON BAY. The fine fast-sailing cutter *HARRIOTT*, 40 tons built, coppered and copper fastened, to sail postively on Thursday, 28th January. For freight or passage apply to GREEN, THOMAS, AND CO., 10, Bridge-street. 1233

FOR MORETON BAY. The schooner *SARAH WILSON*, Captain Jacks, is now ready to take in cargo at the Circular Wharf, and will sail on Saturday, the 23rd, for freight or passage apply to SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, 450, George-street. P.S.—Goods for settlers at Moreton Bay stored free for one month at Brisbane. 1299

FOR HOBART TOWN. (TO SAIL ON THURSDAY NEXT.) The well-known Packet Brig *LOUISA*, 182 tons register, W. N. Milson, commander. Will be ready to receive cargo on Wednesday next, and will sail as above. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Hobart Town Packet Wharf (late Queen's Wharf), or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 1317

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE. A REGULAR TRADER. The splendid clipper Brig *PHANTOM*, 200 tons, Captain Henry T. Fox (late commander of the *Emma*), sails on Sunday morning. For freight or passage only, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 469, George-street. 1255

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine new fast-sailing Ship MAZEPPA, R. Milne, Commander, having all her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For passage only, having very superior cabin and steerage accommodations, early application is necessary to **BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD**, 566

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT. TO SAIL ON THE 1st FEBRUARY. The fast-built Barque *REGIA*, Johnson, master. For cabin or steerage passage only, apply to the master, on board, at Moore's Wharf. January 16. 952

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT. The well-known Trader *TERROR*, Captain Dunning, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port with despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, to Captain Dunning, Circular Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 469, George-street. 900

FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND. The fine fast-sailing Barque *AFROCA*, William Howey, commander, burthen 254 tons, is now loading for the above port, and will be despatched in all this week. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to ROWLAND, MACNAB, AND CO., N.B.—As this vessel proceeds to Valparaiso, she presents an excellent opportunity for passengers to the west coast. 944

FOR PORT NICHOLSON, AUCKLAND, AND BAY OF ISLANDS. The fine fast-sailing Schooner *DEBORAH*, burthen 150 tons. For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. Lyall, Scott, and Co., or to the master on board, at Kellick's (late Dalgarney's) Wharf. January 23. 1348

FOR TAHITI AND SANDWICH ISLANDS. CALLING AT AUCKLAND. The clipper *COQUETTE*, Captain M. Cook, will have despatch for the above ports. For light freight or passage, apply to JOHN RUSSELL, City Foundry; or to R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street. 1224

FOR BATAVIA, CALLING AT SWAN RIVER AND KING GEORGE'S SOUND. SHOULD SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFER. **THE FINE BRIG CALYPSO**, 120 tons burthen, Charles Underwood, Commander, is under engagement to sail with all despatch. For light freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to Captain Harrold; or to the owner. 1002

FOR LONDON. P. O. PACKET FOR FEBRUARY. The fine ship *NEPTUNE*, 313 tons register, Charles Stuart, commander, will have now all her dead weight on board, and commenced taking in wool, will sail on the 1st of February. For freight or passage apply to FLOWER, SALTING AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 1178

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON. The superior fast-sailing clipper-ship *WALMER CASTLE*, A1, 500 tons, J. N. Thorne, Commander, has 2000 bales of wool engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. This fine vessel is one of Messrs. Green's celebrated Indianmen, and is found and appointed in every respect the same as when in the Calcutta trade, and is the first of an intended line to this country. Carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to Messrs. BOYD AND CO., 1092

FOR LONDON. The A1 fast-sailing Ship *URGENT*, 405 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander. Having now a considerable portion of her cargo on board, will sail on 25th instant. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., 1065

FOR LONDON DIRECT. TO SAIL ON THE 1st FEBRUARY. The fine first-class Ship *WINSTON*, Captain Alexander Sprout, burthen per register 351 tons; will sail on 1st February. For freight or passage apply to DONALDSON AND CO., or to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO. 9998

THE "ST. GEORGE" FOR LONDON. This fine first-class frigate built ship, Captain Jones, will commence loading for London, and will have quick despatch, having the greater part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to Captain Jones, on board; or to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, & CO., 10207

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FOR LONDON.

THE A1 fast-sailing Barque GEORGE, Wm. M. Vicar, Commander, has rooms for 100 bales wool. Has two cabins disengaged, and will sail on the 30th instant. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 1247

FOR LONDON. The clipper Barque *SAPPHIRE*, A1, 255 tons, John Millar, commander, has only room for a few bales wool. Immediate application is necessary, to the Captain, on board; or to J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., or to J. B. METCALFE. 1296

FOR LONDON DIRECT. THE REGULAR TRADER, A1, RIVER-BUILT SHIP *BWERETTA*, Captain Benjamin Darley. For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to WILLIAM C. BOTTS, Wharf, Darling Harbour. 149

FOR LONDON DIRECT. UNDER ENGAGEMENT TO SAIL ON 1st MARCH. FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY. The fast-sailing frigate-built ship *SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR*, built of teak in 1844, and copper fastened, A1, 850 tons register, Underwood, Commander. This splendid ship is expressly fitted for the colonial trade, and has only one stern and the adjoining cabin between decks disengaged. Carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to COOPER AND HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse. 657

TO SAIL THE FIRST WEEK IN FEBRUARY. The fine fast-sailing ship *JOHNSTONE*, T. B. Harrison, Commander. For either cabin or steerage passengers, apply to the Captain, on board; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 1348

FOR LONDON DIRECT. The fast-sailing river-built brig *HENRIETTA*, 265 tons register, John Sargent, Commander, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to Captain Sargent, on board; or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER; or to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO. Hunter-street, December 28. 10480

FOR LONDON. The fine, fast-sailing, first-class brig *TASMANIA*, Captain Black, having now received her dead weight on board, and made engagements for a large proportion of wool, will be despatched early in February. Her accommodations for passengers are very superior, and she carries an experienced surgeon. Applications for freight or passage to be made to LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO., 1002

FOR LONDON. The fine, fast-sailing, first-class brig *SUNFLOWER*, 241 tons, James Forrester, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to J. B. METCALFE. 1046

FOR SALE. The fine fast-built brig *SARAH*, 202 tons register, now discharging cargo from Hongkong at the Flour Company's Wharf. This vessel will be found in excellent order, and worth the attention of parties requiring a really useful and suitable cargo ship. For further information and terms apply to HENRY MOORE, North Kent-street. 1027

WANTED TO CHARTER. A VESSEL FROM 90 to 100 tons, J. B. METCALFE. 1297

BOAT FOR SALE. A FAST and very light pulling Skiff, measuring seventeen feet over all, newly built, and copper-fastened throughout, in excellent trim; will be sold a bargain. Apply to J. G. WALLER, George-street. 1311

ILLAWARRA. DINNER TO CAPTAIN ROBERT MARNE WESTMACOTT. 161

THE MASONIC BROTHERS of the Illawarra Lodge of Unity and Concord, intend giving a Dinner to Brother Captain Westmacott, at the Illawarra Hotel, Dapto, on the 1st of February next, at 6 p.m., previous to his departure for England. Any of his friends wishing to meet him at that occasion can obtain tickets on application to the Stewards—Brothers Addison, Menzies, Sheaffe, and Way; or at the Illawarra Hotel, Dapto. DINNER TICKETS, 10s. EACH. Dapto, January 14. 937

BONDED STORES. The undersigned having completed a range of Stores in Queen's-place, constructed with all modern improvements, solely for bonding purposes, and of proof, invites the inspection of importers. Arrangements, deduced from long experience, have been made for the preservation of tobacco from such deteriorating influences as are incidental to the climate and other circumstances. Security against fire is now attainable in these warehouses, combined with great facilities of transit and sampling, without any departure from the old safe place of exchange, the usual in a prominent place of the establishment. E. H. POLLARD. Queen's-place Bonded Stores, December 26. 1080

ANTI-TRANSPORTATION DINNER.

A DINNER will take place at the Royal Hotel, Goulburn, on Tuesday, the 26th instant, when the friends of the cause are invited to attend. Tickets may be procured on application to the Stewards—Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Bull, Mr. Marks, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Dignum. MAJOR LOCKYER WILL TAKE THE CHAIR. Dinner on table at 7 o'clock. 1308

RENEWAL OF TRANSPORTATION. WE, the undersigned, hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of WINDSOR, RICHMOND, WILHERFORCE, PITT TOWN, and the District generally, to be held at the Court House, Windsor, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the Despatch of the late Secretary for the Colonies; also, the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council relative thereto, and of adopting such measures for or against the renewal of transportation as they may think proper. It is the wish of the undersigned that all persons, either for or against the measure recommended by the Committee, Report, will attend, as free discussion on the subject from all parties is invited. J. L. SCARVALL, J.P. W. F. STEWART, J.P. L. D. WHITAKER, J.P. 1023

HAWKESBURY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. THE COMMITTEE of the above Association are particularly requested to attend a meeting, to be held at Coffey's Hotel, on Monday, February 1st next, when important business will be brought under consideration. F. BEDDEK. Windsor, January 14. 948

AUSTRALIAN FLORAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. THE MEMBERS are informed that the next exhibition will take place on Wednesday, the 27th of February. A. HIPKISS, Secretary. 495

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LYONS-BUILDING, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY. CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. Sydney Board of Management.—JOHN THACKER, Esq. ADOLPHUS WILLIAM HENRICH, Esq. C. D. R. DEL. WILLIAM WALKER, Esq. BANKERS.—THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA. SURVEYOR AND SECRETARY—G. K. MANN, Esq. SOLICITOR—GEORGE COOPER TURNER, Esq. PREMIUMS. per cent. s. d. 1.—On buildings detached, the external walls of which are built wholly of brick or stone, and covered with slate, tile, metal, or other incombustible material, and separated from other buildings by a space not under 20 feet but shingled... 10 0 2.—On buildings constructed as above, connected with other buildings similarly constructed, but divided from them by perfect party walls passing through roof and floor... 10 0 3.—Buildings constructed as above, connected with other buildings of inferior construction, but divided from them by perfect party walls passing through roof and floor... 15 0 4.—On wooden buildings, both as to walls and roofs... 25 0 5.—On buildings, both as to walls and roofs... 40 0 For six months, three-fourths of the annual amount. For three months, one-half of the annual amount. All hazardous, double hazardous, and special risks subject to particular rates. Goods and merchandise not in themselves hazardous, &c., assured at the rate applicable to the building in which they are deposited. No extra charge for survey. Assurances can be effected at the Company's Office from 10 to 5 o'clock daily. G. K. MANN, Secretary. 7952

MARINE INSURANCES. THE undersigned, encouraged by several influential merchants to undertake the office of Marine Insurance, by means of the subscriptions of individual underwriters, according to the practice followed at Lloyd's, begs to notify to the public that he is now prepared to procure and deliver policies, to be underwritten by parties of undoubted responsibility, and to receive orders for the insurance of Ships and Merchandise. HUTCHINSON BELL. Office removed to 409, George-street, November 24. 5394

HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the General Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders in this Company, will be held here on FRIDAY, the 30th day of January, current, at three o'clock afternoon, to receive a Report from the Board of Directors, a Statement of accounts for the half-year, ending 31st December, 1846, and for other purposes connected with the business of the Company. JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary. H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, January 2. 161

BANK NOTICE. COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY, SYDNEY. NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December last, has been declared on the capital stock of the Bank, and the same will be payable on and after the 1st day of February next. L. DUGUID, Managing Director. Commercial Banking Office, Sydney, 20th January, 1847. 1211

BANK NOTICE. NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year ended the 31st December last has been declared on the capital stock of the Bank, and the same will be payable on and after the 1st February next. JOHN BLACK, Cashier. Bank of New South Wales, 21st January, 1847. 1303

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Bank will be opened at Mr. Bates', St. John's Tavern, Newtown Road, on Monday, the 26th of January, when all parties are respectfully solicited to attend on Tuesday, the 27th, to be ready at six p.m. 1287

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE IRISH RELIEF FUND.

Rev. F. Mackinnon, Mulgoa... £2 0 0 Collected by the Rev. J. Hanly, and Mr. R. F. G. Phelan, Brisbane, Moreton Bay. Rev. J. Hanly, Brisbane... 3 0 0 Messrs. Little and Phelan, ditto... 1 0 0 Mr. James Swan, ditto... 1 0 0 John Selousby, ditto... 1 0 0 James Gordon, ditto... 1 0 0 G. S. Le Brun, ditto... 1 0 0 William Fitzpatrick, C.C., ditto... 1 0 0 William Sheehan, ditto... 1 0 0 Jeremiah Scanlan, ditto... 1 0 0 A Friend, ditto... 1 0 0 Mr. Thomas Hanly, ditto... 1 0 0 M. Sloan, ditto... 1 0 0 Mrs. Sullivan, ditto... 1 0 0 Mrs. Patrick Russell, ditto... 1 0 0 Miss F. Frawley, ditto... 1 0 0 Mrs. Lynch, ditto... 1 0 0 Mr. Michael Slavin, ditto... 1 0 0 Jeremiah M'Grath, ditto... 1 0 0 Cornelius Hughes, ditto... 1 0 0 Andrew Graham, ditto... 1 0 0 John Lamb, ditto... 1 0 0 Sundry small sums... 1 0 0 Mr. W. Conolly, Brisbane... 1 0 0 W. H. Jones, ditto... 1 0 0 John Kilfoy, ditto... 1 0 0 Hugh Munn, ditto... 1 0 0 Martin Joyce, ditto... 1 0 0 James Macalister, ditto... 2 0 0 John Brennan, ditto... 1 0 0 Patrick Meahan, ditto... 1 0 0 A Friend at Ipswich... 1 0 0 Mr. John Graham, Brisbane... 1 0 0 Michael Shelly, ditto... 1 0 0 A. S. Lyon, ditto... 1 0 0

Collected by Mr. Graham, on Mr. Bracker's Station. Mr. Bracker, Rosenthal... 1 0 0 Mrs. Bracker, ditto... 1 0 0 Mr. Patrick Geary, ditto... 1 0 0 Hugh Lyons, ditto... 1 0 0 Patrick Mayland, ditto... 1 0 0 John Goss, ditto... 1 0 0 John Brown, ditto... 1 0 0 James Shanahan, ditto... 1 0 0 John Murray, ditto... 1 0 0 Nicholas Ferry, ditto... 1 0 0 Hugh Munn, ditto... 1 0 0 Richard Burnett, ditto... 1 0 0 James Farrel, ditto... 1 0 0 A Friend, ditto... 1 0 0

Mr. Thomas Shanahan, Rosenthal... £21 8 0 Joseph Bagshaw, ditto... 10 0 0 Amount collected... £32 8 0 Collected by Thomas Eyre Ellis, Esq., M'Leay River. Mr. Patrick Brady... 5 0 0 Mr. Andrew Kelly... 5 0 0 Cornelius Christian... 5 0 0 William M'Loughlin... 5 0 0 William Taylor... 5 0 0 George Bushel... 5 0 0 William Coke... 5 0 0 John Sullivan... 5 0 0 Arthur Mogan... 5 0 0 John Connor... 5 0 0 Edward Brennan... 5 0 0 Elizabeth Gallagher... 5 0 0 John Meera... 5 0 0

1296 £1 16 0

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE IRISH RELIEF FUND. Per Rev. G. Chiffoley Pryce. s. d. John Boucher, Esq... 2 0 0 Mr. Andrew Kelly... 1 0 0 W. B. Dunley... 1 0 0 Patrick Connolly... 1 0 0 Richard Ivel... 1 0 0 William Robinson... 1 0 0 Alexander Stevenson... 1 0 0 Robert Wilson... 1 0 0 Thomas Taylor... 1 0 0 Joseph Jones... 1 0 0 Henry Lockwood... 1 0 0 Henry Cooper... 1 0 0

1294 £3 12 0

SUBSCRIPTION LIST FOR THE IRISH RELIEF FUND. s. d. 1846—Oct. 1. By cash... 1 10 0 " 15. " 10 0 " 30. " 10 0 " Nov. 1. " 10 0 " 15. " 10 0 " 30. " 10 0 " Dec. 1. " 10 0 " 15. " 10 0 " 30. " 10 0 " 1847—Jan. 6. " 10 0 To balance, draft on J. S. 47 8 6 Sydney... £30 15 6 Bathurst, 6th January, 1847. DAVID KENNEDY, Treasurer.

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TO THE LADIES OF THE COLONY. Mrs. Atkinson, understanding that her husband, John Atkinson, of George-street, butcher, has represented to different people that he allows her a maintenance, and that she is at liberty to return to that home from which he has forced her, this is to declare publicly that such is a positive falsehood—that her husband has refused her all support, and that, although she has begged of him in every way to provide her with a home, he has refused her the slightest assistance. Under these circumstances Mrs. Atkinson will shortly leave the colony for England, where she will rejoin her friends, who will at least provide her a respectable home, and sympathize in her unmerited ill-treatment, and her misfortune in being united to a husband who thus shows himself regardless of his own honour, his wife's reputation, and his children's shame in after-life. For this purpose she avails herself of this opportunity to solicit from a consideration and generous public small subscriptions, which will enable her to leave the colony; and, conscious of her own integrity, she confidently relies upon public generosity in being united to a husband who thus shows himself regardless of his own honour, his wife's reputation, and his children's shame in after-life. All donations, however small, will be most thankfully received by Mrs. Atkinson, Registry Office, Castlereagh-street, where any further information can be obtained; or by Mrs. Atkinson, Adelphi Hotel, York-street. 1279

PHOENIX MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALCUTTA.

THE Agents of the above Company have this day received instructions from the Secretaries at Calcutta, that new agents have been appointed for the Company in London, and all policies issued by the undersigned as Agents in Sydney, and made payable in London, will (in case of loss) be settled, on presentation, and agreement to the terms of the office of London and Westminster Bank, Treasurers of the said Company. SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Agents at Sydney, Sydney, 22nd January. 1340

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company, will be held at their Office, in George-street, on Wednesday, 10th February next, at half-past twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing two Directors in the room of S. K. Salting, Esq., and George G. Old, Esq., resigned. Candidates for the office are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Board, previous to the day of election. J. C. PHELPS, Secretary. Sydney, January 22. 1301

MR. J. EMANUEL, DENTIST, 345, CASTLEREAGH-STREET, NORTH. ESTABLISHED 1842.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, in returning thanks to his patients and the public in general of New South Wales for their liberal patronage since his arrival from Paris to this city in the year 1812, and all policies issued by the undersigned as Agents in Sydney, and made payable in London, will (in case of loss) be settled, on presentation, and agreement to the terms of the office of London and Westminster Bank, Treasurers of the said Company. SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Agents at Sydney, Sydney, 22nd January. 1340

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Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1847.

£40,000

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

At the present time, when all parties are anxiously desirous to make good losses sustained during the past bad times, an announcement like the above will be received with heart-felt pleasure, especially when it is known that this is to be raised by numerous investments, each of a small amount, giving an opportunity for numbers to participate in the profits. Exorbitant interest or other advantages are often offered as an inducement to obtain this end, but the present is an opportunity that seldom occurs, and will doubtless be duly appreciated by those who thoroughly understand their own interests.

The proprietors of the Bee Hive feel satisfied that the READY MONEY CUSTOMERS will avail themselves of this opportunity to lay out their cash in buying

DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS, and being well aware that in order to raise the above amount, they must offer GREATER ADVANTAGES than have hitherto been heard of in the colony, they have resolved to do so, being determined to complete their wish in a given time.

It need hardly be said to any parties at all acquainted with this establishment that the STORES OF THE BEE HIVE are literally crammed with goods, having within the last two months received not less than

168 PACKAGES not old and unsaleable—but goods of every description in the trade, in the

NEWEST STYLES.

The Crochets and most kinds to be met with out of the metropolitan of Great Britain. It has often been a source of pleasure to be able to announce benefits to be conferred upon the Australian community, but the present announcement certainly conveys a greater amount of gratification than any yet felt, being satisfied that thousands upon thousands will hasten to secure the

BARGAINS now tendered to their acceptance.

DRAPERS Are respectfully invited to come and inspect this extensive and varied stock of goods.

COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS Should make a point of coming to the Bee Hive, as they must be well aware that it is much more to their own interest than to waste their time in an

AUCTION ROOM where they often buy large lots unsuitable to their respective trades—whereas at this establishment they can sort up their stocks as may suit their inclination, and where they can see and thoroughly examine what they purchase.

SETTLERS Who have paid periodical visits to this house require nothing to be said as an inducement to come again; but strangers who may be inclined for the first time to buy their slops here may rest assured that no where in Australia will they meet with FAIRER DEALING—CHEAPER GOODS—OF GREATER ATTENTION to their wishes.

SHIPPERS TO THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS and the neighbouring

COLONIES will find the best assortment of goods suited to these various markets, and will also find every attention paid to the packing and despatch of purchases.

PRIVATE FAMILIES should lay in a good stock of drapery for domestic purposes, as they may rest assured that an opportunity like the present will not for years, perhaps never, occur again.

The following is a partial list, with a quotation of the prices of some articles, in order to give a slight idea of the low rate at which

DRAPERY SLOPS, WOOLLENS.

READY MADE CLOTHING, &c. ARE TO BE PURCHASED AT THE

BEE HIVE, 270 AND 272, PITT-STREET, MANCHESTER GOODS.

CALICOES, white, 300 pieces, at 1½d. per yard, formerly sold at 2½d.

500 pieces, at 5s. 9d. per piece

250 ditto, ditto 6s. 6d. ditto

600 ditto, ditto 7s. 6d. ditto

300 ditto, ditto 8s. 6d. ditto

325 ditto, ditto 9d. yard, this is the celebrated wire thread long-cloth and worth 5½d.

38 inch ditto, at 4½d. worth 7½d.

Ditto grey, at 1½d. 2½d., 3½d., 4½d., 5½d.

LONG CLOTHS, Horrocks's, and other makers, commencing at 4½d.

SHEETINGS, 8-4, white, at 1½d., 1½d., 1½d., 1½d., 1½d.

Ditto, 10-4, white, at 1½d., 1½d., 2½d., 2½d.

This is certainly the best lot of sheetings ever imported.

Sheetings, 8-4, grey, 6½d., 7½d., 8½d., 9½d., 10½d.

COTTON CHECKS, at 4½d., 5½d., 6½d., 7½d., 8½d.

Union ditto

Corros Ticks, 3½d., 4½d., 5½d., 6½d., 7½d., 8½d.

LEWIS ditto

SCOTCH TWEED SHIRTINGS, 4½d., 5½d., 6½d.

Ditto double warp, 8d.

REGATTA SHIRTINGS

Irish linen and lawn, diapers

Huckabacks, damasks, hollands

Glazed cambrics and jaconets

Jaconet and check muslins

Book and mull ditto

ALL EQUALLY CHEAP.

A RARE LOT.

100 Toilet Covers, at 15d.

50 Ditto fringed, at 18d.

50 Ditto ditto, superior, at 25½d.

100 Ditto, extra large, cheap

100 Corded petticoats, 2s. 6d., worth 4s. 6d.

100 Quilted ditto, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

WHITE COUNTERPANES 8-4 from 3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

9-4 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d.

10-4 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d.

11-4 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d.

12-4 5s. 6d. 6s. 6d.

All sizes in TOLLEY and MARSEILLE QUILTS.

These are well worthy the attention of housekeepers and heads of families.

PRISTS.

200 Pieces, fast colours, 9-4 in the dress, at 2s. 9d., or 8s. the piece

300 Pieces, ditto, at 3s. 6d. dress, or 10s. 6d. the piece

250 Pieces, best London cambrics, at 5s. the dress, or 14s. 6d. the piece

A large assortment of small patterns, at 3½d., 4½d., 5½d., 6½d.

SILK DEPARTMENT

Will be found every novelty from the Parisian and London markets, amongst which are,—

3500 yards of satinets, at 3s. 6d., 3s. 9d., 3s. 11d., and 4s. 6d. per yard

5400 yards gros de Naples, at 1s. 11½d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. 6d. per yard

Gotha figure and chine grey, equally cheap

And every other class of plain and fancy silks and satinets.

SHOW ROOM.

The stock of Shawls is so large and so different to the assortments usually offered, that visitors will be quite astonished.

Plain and fancy Cashmere turnovers, from 2s. upwards

Ditto Norwich ditto

Cashmere shawls, from 4s. 6d. upwards

Silk and satin, in plain and fancy

Extra rich Polka, ditto

Silk and satin scarfs, in endless variety, from 6s. 6d. to 30s.

CLOTH ROOM.

The stock of Broadcloths, Kerseys, &c., both Yorkshire and West of England, are too well known in this market to require any remarks beyond stating that latterly numerous valuable additions have been made, rendering this department the most complete of the kind in New South Wales. The following are a few quotations:—

Black and coloured broads, from 8s. 6d. per yard

Do and buck skins, from 2s. 6d. per yard

English Tweed, at 1½d., cost in England 2½d.

White and brown drills, from 10½d.

Do ditto, from 8d.

Do ditto, very good

White Merino and pilling vestings

Satin and velvet ditto.

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

Imported expressly to meet the demand in Sydney, and comprising every article required in the trade, of the first quality, and at the lowest London prices.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

From "Silver's," Cornhill, London.

Black and coloured frock coats, at 50s., worth 70s.

Do ditto, from 20s. up to 55s.

Summer cloth and cashmere coats, from 20s. up to 30s.

Trowsers, all colours and materials, from 2s. to 25s.

Vests, from 2s. to 15s.

Pilot coats, from 12s. 6d. to 35s.

Chesterfield coats, from 6s. 6d. to 25s.

Swain, Webb and Co.'s patent waterproof overall coats, 30s. to 50s.

Colonial tweed coats, vests, and trousers

SLOPS.

In coming to the Bee Hive to buy slops, the settler may rest assured that he gets the best that is to be procured for the price, and that the price charged is under rather than equal with any one else, for example:—

Striped shirts from 10s. 6d. per dozen

Scotch twilled ditto ditto, 18s. 6d. per dozen

Regatta ditto ditto, 18s. 6d. per dozen

3690 Pairs mouslin trousers, commencing at 3s. 1d. per pair, but the double stitched ones deserve especial notice, being a most superior class of goods

Shoppers' coats, both drab and blue, at 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 18s. 6d.

Mouslin JACKETS AND VESTS

DITTO VESTS, SLEEVED

PEA AND MOSERY JACKETS

PILOT COATS AND TROUSERS

STOCKMEN'S COATS

CASHMERE-TREE AND JIM CROW HATS

STOCKMEN'S BOOTS.

35 BALES BLANKETS,

Consisting of 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 amongst which are—

8-4, at 6s. 6d. per pair, worth 8s. 6d.

10-4, at 9s. 6d. per pair, worth 12s. 6d., and

28 BALES.

9-4 Real Whitey, at 12s. 6d., really worth in the blanket market 16s. 6d. per pair

Cotton rugs, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s.

REDUCTION IN PANAMA HATS.

The quality 16s. 6d. reduced to 15s.

The quality at 22s. reduced to 22s. 6d.

Recollect, only a very few of this rare hat remain, and should be eagerly bought by those who study comfort.

MILITARY HATS

Reduced from 3s. 11d. to 3s. 6d.

THE OLD TERMS.

SELLING FOR CASH, MAKING NO SECOND PRICE, AND MARKING ALL GOODS IN PLAIN FIGURES.

So that from a CHILD TO THE MOST EXPERIENCED BUYER none can be imposed upon at the BEE HIVE.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON AND BROTHER. 1000

SETTLERS ARE respectfully solicited to inspect the stock of Slops Blankets Clothing, &c., &c.

At PITE AND PRESTON'S; their stock being at present suitable for the bush, all of which will be found (without any exception) the cheapest in the trade: for in addition to their late importations, a large lot has been purchased in the Sydney market at less than the English cost price.

EXAMPLES.

9-4 Stout blankets, 8s. 9d. per pair

10-4 Ditto ditto, 11s. 6d. per pair

11-4 Ditto ditto, 12s. 6d. per pair

Mouslin trousers, large sizes, 5s. per dozen

Regatta shirts, large sizes, 20s. per dozen

Striped cotton shirts, 16s. 6d. per dozen

Flannels, calicoes, sheeting, prints, &c., &c., equally cheap

GENTLEMEN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The best assortment in Sydney, well cut and made on the premises; and in the

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

a suit of clothes, with cut, quality, and workmanship, of the first order, can (as usual) be made to measure in ten hours.

Emporium, 263, Pitt-street. 1185

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA !!

TAYLOR begs to call the attention of private families, country settlers, and storekeepers, to his new and very choice stock of goods, all of recent importations, which will be offered at prices that will defy competition, viz:—

Teas, sugars, coffees, cocoas, chocolate, pickles, mustards, bottled fruits, castor and salad oils, sauces, anchovies, fresh salmon (in tins), red and pickled herrings, starch, blue, soap, soda, oatmeal, pearl barley, rice, sago, split peas, arrowroot, isinglass, macaroni, patent groats, tobacco, cigars, currants, raisins, spices, shell almonds, fine table and dairy salt, Bath bricks, black lead, Day and Martin's blacking, butter, cheese, bacon, ham, &c., &c., with a variety of other articles, all of the best quality.

Colonial produce bought or taken in exchange.

Australian Grocery, Italian, and Provision Warehouse, 91, King-street, Corner Bank Court, 1091

ON SALE AT

E. COHEN AND CO'S,

WHOLESALE GENERAL WAREHOUSE, No. 512, George-street, opposite the Old Treasury.

THE following supplies at prices cheaper than any other house in the trade, E. C. and Co. request the Settlers and Storekeepers, in town and country, to bear in mind that all articles sold by them are warranted sound.

Teas—Fine hyson, hysonskin, gunpowder, souchong, pouchong, and congous, of the following well-known brands: Alfred, Anita, Emily, Jane, Peruvian, Antilles, Marchioness of Doune, &c., &c., in catty boxes, chests, and half-chests.

Sugars—Light sun-dried Pampanga, Taal, Zebu, fine clayed, &c., &c.; also, 1000 bags superior assorted sugars, now landing ex Raffles.

Oilmen's Stores—Pickles, mustards, bottled fruits, salad and Florence oils, Coleman's blue and starch, washing soda, sago, Colonial soap, 25 lb. boxes, patent candles, raisins, currants, barley, rice, sauces, &c., &c.

London bottled superior port and sherry wines, in three dozen cases, ale and porter, in draft and bottle, of the best brands, rum, brandy, gin, &c., &c.

Woolpacks, three-bushel bags, carpaulins, Negrohead and Colonial tobacco, of the first brands, Liverpool, St. Ubes', dairy and rock salt, &c., &c., &c.

A large assortment of soft goods always on hand, well selected and cheap. Country orders attended to with strict attention and despatch.

N.B.—No business transacted at the above establishment on Saturdays.

January 19. 1119

WHOLESALE STORES.

SETTLERS and Storekeepers should call and make their purchases from the above Stores, where they will always find every requisite of a

BETTER QUALITY AND CHEAPER than any house in Sydney. One trial will be sufficient to justify this assertion. A list of articles is annexed.

TEAS—Hysonskin, twankey, congou, souchong, and fine hyson, of the following celebrated brands: Ex Anita, Nimrod, Marchioness of Doune, Emily Jane, &c., &c.

SUGARS—Superior picked samples, of the most recent importations, consisting of—Fine clayed, Taal, Pampanga, Zebu, and common ration.

TOBACCO.—300 kegs of best brands ever imported, ex *Eliza Ann* and *New York*.

SALT.—Liverpool, rock, and dairy.

OILMEN'S STORES—Pickles (pints and quarts), mustard (in 1lb. and 4lb.), salad oil (in pints and quarts), bottled fruits, &c., &c.

CURRANTS, raisins, and dried fruits.

SOAP.—Liverpool and Colonial.

RICE.—Manilla, Java, and Patna.

Fine York hams

CIGARS.—No. 3 and 4 superior Manilla.

WINES.—Port and Sherry, in cask and bottle.

SPIRITS.—Brandy, rum, gin, whiskey, &c., &c.

ALB AND PORTER.—3000 dozen Tennant's bottled, 20 hogheads Taylor's porter, of a recent importation.

Tarpaulins, canvas, Manilla rope, assorted And a long list of goods too numerous to particularise in an advertisement.

D. HART AND CO., 459, George-street, Opposite the Barrack Wall, 1107

TO SETTLERS AND AGRICULTURISTS.

WANTED, to enter into arrangements for regular supplies of Oats and Lucerne Hay, Maize, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, &c., and all kinds of Farm and Dairy Produce.

Growers willing to do business with the subscriber will obtain direct, free from all charges, the highest market price of the day in cash, or goods if required, and will be guaranteed from any loss by one of the first merchants in the town.

JOHN FEARNEY, Corn and Provision Dealer, Lower George-street, 1092

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Reminiscences of Australia, with Hints on the Squatter's Life. By CHRISTOPHER PERRINGTON HODGSON. London: W. N. Wright, 1846. pp. viii., 367. A Map, and a view of the Camp at Dried Beef Creek.

But we said the book is *mischievous*. Take the contents of the second and third of these

To make up for this abuse of the Sydney merchants, he next, what he would call, *scoops* the squatters, of whom he was one!

A continued stroll takes you along George-street, the houses of which are regular, and chiefly the property of respectable tradesmen. At every corner of the cross streets, which intersect it at right angles, the badge of freedom, in the shape of a black pipe, is seen projecting from between the mustachioed lip and grizzly beard of its proprietor, and the easy air with which the smoker smokes reminds you forcibly of our national

A thorough good bush horse, unless he is a regular deep old villain, will never stray out of sight, provided his master is kind and considerate; and by a few friendly

pottery quality of the proverb, *Secum non omnia veniunt* qui trans mare currunt. A tin quart pot full of tea to be re-divided into a tin pint is quaffed with greater relish by some, than when the same liquid is presented to them in beautiful white china; but a gradual improve-

But we hope, he does not know what he writes about. It may be harmless to rave sentimental nonsense about "the echoing waves of the beautiful cove" (as if waves could

employment; but who even then has followed it up. Who would not rather put a ball in their hearts to rid themselves of their ceremonials and pretence at once?

he immediately reverses the picture by such tirades as the following.

place in the world perhaps better adapted for the conversion of a sinner than the bush. Alone for weeks, a man must meditate and cast many a retrospective glance to by-gone days—to years of sin and wickedness, of folly and mispent time. He hears of wicked

vered. Sorry geology this! But to make up for it, he gives us the following piece of log when discussing his geological and botanic

And he adds:—"It is a singular fact, that all our *English* vegetables, fruits, and herbs, *large majority* are to be found in a *wild state*

mistress during the whole night, commencing
 a soft strain, becoming more vehement as his
 feelings were exercised." What a watchman
 ear must he be, "who hears in his sleep."
 We quite agree with the exclamation "N

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sing! Australia's birds do sing—yes—naturally!"—p. 174. And so he adds: Another assertion is, "that rivers do not run in Australia!" I beg to contradict it; they do, but rarely. Witness the Darling, Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Brisbane. Eastern waters always, western sometimes only run."—p. 185. Are they rivers if they do not run? Mr. Hodgson is sometimes poetical. He is describing Cunningham's Gap. "The huge peaks of Mounta Gravat, Lindsay, Plindere, Warring, the Laidley Plains, the Tarampa lagoons, and the bold line of J. Aguilas' range, forming a boundless circle between heaven and earth, are spread before you. The mist is floating above, the majestic pine habited in its widow's weeds, and the beautiful cascade falling into an abyss 500 feet deep, are in your immediate neighbourhood; and I shall never forget with what fervour I paid my morning's debt to my Creator, when seated 'high amid the storm's career' on Cunningham's Gap. Nor was his fate forgotten: he died a victim to his goddess—he died a martyr to his love—Nature."—p. 186.

Now whether we are to infer Mr. Cunningham was an idolater, or that Nature is the goddess of the Creator, there is no note to illustrate.

In the next eight lines of description of the Darling Downs country, the River Hunter is made to fill up a gap, between Cunningham's and Goulburn. So exquisite is the order observed by the author.

"The climate of Australia," he says also, "is exquisite!"—old age is unknown, for we revel in the enjoyment of perpetual youth. Let the author's youth therefore excuse him. "Old age," he says, "would never have required a Medea's aid, or if he had, the vigorous herbs would not long be sought for in vain. Australia certainly can boast of a splendid climate. How else could we live? How could we travel in the bush exposed to all weathers, with no other canopy than the heavens? How could we perform our daily journeys? How could our sheep produce such fine wool, and our cattle such carcasses?"

Doubtless, "if the weather was different, the weather would be worse," but the Equilibrium manages to live, though not in Australia. The seasons are told of in a few lines, with signs. "Spring arrives with young grass, mild weather, and lamb." In Europe spring arrives with the rain, which is a good sign, but we have often heard of the squatters being in a fix without lambs in spring, owing to any thing but mild weather. "Autumn comes in with mild season, burnt grass, and crumple in the bush," why not have said "with a fine sign," which are the fixed signs of a cruise? There is certainly something wonderful in Australia: for Mr. Hodgson says,—"Men could not live for weeks with half a blanket for mattress, and the other half for a cover, in any climate, yet how many are obliged to do it here!" Surely if they do in this climate, what cannot be done in any, we may reach the assertion "Australia can boast of a splendid climate."

Above he says, "old age is unknown"—but at p. 209, he speaks of the "old age" of the blacks; from which we infer, the ambrosia of the climate is not felt through a sable skin. As "the rate measured by hours or days becomes white," (p. 216.) the black fellows imagine "the white people to be their relations—their ghosts or spectres." This accounts for their cowardice" (p. 216) by common reasoning, it will account for the blacks producing "perpetual youth" on the Darling Downs.

Mr. Hodgson has had great experience amongst the blacks. He enters into their domestic affairs, their quarrels and controversies, with the gusto of an amateur. We have room but for a few extracts.

Again—they are generally the source of quarrel, of every evil in the camp. Love—love—love, is to be met with even in the savage's rude society. Young men of romantic disposition, attracted by their beauty, and won by their sweet glances, cannot resist the dictates of nature. They see, they love, they conquer, and are conquered. They are for ever in a state of conquest, and are consequently for ever in a state of being conquered by the injured husband. Decorated with the "Kalgere" or necklace of rushes cut into little ribbons of different sizes, and then gracefully round their necks in three or four circles—girls are considered either affianced, or settled, or married, when only children, and scarce off their mother's back, they are often betrothed to some other child of a favourite friend. At a very early age they lose the little finger of the left hand, by tying a string to it, and tightening it every now and then, a way it cut through the finger imperfectly, and without pain.

They generally are singing some air, or talking some scandal. They have an affection for their offspring, but to what an extent may be judged of by the following anecdote.—A black fellow had seven puppies given him by a shepherd of my brother's, who was anxious to make away with them, as the black fellow gave them into his wife's care, with directions to nurse and rear them. She had been confined only a few days before this. I saw the puppies alive and thriving, but horrible heat! I saw not the mother, but the fate of the puppies was sealed. I was that day interested. "When could we moment plannity, carbon budgerie dingoo, which means, that Mr. Wyono preferred the seven puppies to his child, and had made her kill it, so that the puppies might not be robbed of their food."

Again, it is well known that every half-caste child is massacred on its coming into the world, but whether by father or mother I cannot say. Still, I knew one young girl, named "Yeppoma," of the sweetest disposition, who saved a squatter's life by telling him of a plot, in return for kindnesses received, and who attended a sick parent with all the faithful care of a Christian daughter.

If all are killed, how would this happen? Even Mr. Hodgson, whose love of nature is so overpowering, is compelled to break the spell he weaves round the *beau ideal* of a black gin.

However much you may have been prompted to sympathise with them, the spell ceases—the charm is broken when you behold their nature. Taking an entire opossum in their dirty paws, they apply part to the teeth, and with their assistance tear it to pieces, the grey oozing out from each side of the mouth, then they proceed to devour it, for you cannot call it eating, munching and grating, it is a vile, and making, and a thing, more vile. Their "beautiful" mouths are covered with a compound mixture of saliva, earth, and dirt, the sight of which would deter the most fastidious and delicate from seeking a closer approximation of lips. Their legs are such as might be seen after the last, and this elegant scene it has been my fate to be a spectator of frequently.

If again remains, it is depicted "highly pigletly," with ochre, paint, bones, skewers, and any other things that may happen to be in the same dilly or bag. The best part of this book is a fearful description of the feelings of the black men on first becoming acquainted with the whites, their cattle, houses, weapons, &c. It is really well done, and if the whole work had been in as good taste it would have done the author credit; but the style varies so much, and there is frequently so much pretension and absurdity, that it seems more like a conglomeration of detached sketches from various hands than the work of a single pen. The author actually shines as the historian of the blacks,

and writes of the *gins* as if he would not mind courting one himself; indeed, we half suspect he found a sweetheart amidst the damels he enumerates. Yeppoma, Quindeya, Anemo, Coulumba, Neanga, and Teme.

Mr. Hodgson sums up his account of the blacks, and concludes his work in these words: "I mention this as a prelude to an idea I have long indulged in, viz. that this country has been peopled by a more civilised race of beings than now inhabit it; that they have degenerated as they retreated; and I further am inclined to believe that after this main land was at one period annexed to Timor, or that communication and collection went hand in hand. On Captain Cook's passage through the Torres Straits, he makes mention of grass having been seen one hundred miles from land, and they might have been bound to Australia."

He elsewhere expresses himself thus:—"Antediluvian, but I think it is highly probable that the sea has receded in many parts, and therefore exposed new and increasing lands. I think again, that many parts along the sea coast have been raised by some submarine action. I think that Australia is not yet habited, but that she will be still a larger country, especially on the north-east coast from 18° S. lat. to Cape York."

If Australia was once annexed to Timor it must be smaller than formerly; if not yet *Antediluvian*, it must, we suppose, grow bigger. We cannot presume to decide between the author's conflicting doubts and opinions. We only hope our readers will be able to hatch something out of this work, after we have thus clipped the shell for them. And we hope that when Mr. Hodgson returns, which if he wishes not to grow old, he will do, he may be able to apply to himself the advice he gives to the young settler in these pathetic words:

"The immortal Byron says 'Man was not born to live alone.' Wonderful to relate, I agree with him; try then, if you can persuade some young lady to go into partnership with you, and it will be the wisest step possible. But as we rather infer, he will content himself with his reminiscences of Australia and its beauties; we have only to echo, for the good of our adopted country, his kind expressions towards her. 'Farwell, my ancient comrade, my singular fellow-being, farwell, till I revert with my readers to scenes where whaddy, boomarang, and spear 'ill be in turns celebrated.'—p. 83. 'Farwell Sydney' they exclaim in thy sole recommendation; thy want of water, uncertainty of seasons, thy barren wastes and coral reefs are but natural enemies. Thou hast a far more grievous one in thyself; thy hospitality only to deceive, thy vanity, thy cunning and plausible delight in deceiving, the unsuspecting, thy evident recklessness of being considered a rogue, are but true characteristics of the inhabitants." (p. 2.)

"Farwell Australia," he careful of your own self-respect, go on steadily and you will be a great nation, though I cannot help observing that you are already too great for your population, for you occupy too much country, and are too widely dispersed; passing over much that is good, and only picking at the pie crust." After these pathetic farewells, to which nothing can be compared so closely as the "Adieu" in reply to a certain address at a certain college, to a certain Doctor, then departing from those who had addressed him "more *Romano*, with a respectful greeting," what have we to say, but two little words, applicable alike to the book and the author, and borrowed from the former, who throws about his classical gems amidst his broken English figures of speech with no unsparring hand—applicable to the blacks, to Sydney, to Australia, and to these "Reminiscences" of them all—"REQUIESCAT MANUS!"

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald. GENTLEMEN.—I believe, with you, that the majority of thinking persons whose opinions are not warped by a mistaken interest are opposed to the proposal of transportation, and that, were an appeal made to the constituencies for a response to the despatch of the Secretary of State touching transportation, it would be discovered that the report of the Committee does not represent the wishes of the country.

I should, however, be reluctant to bind the Council to the Report. It was brought up on the last day of the late session, in a thin house—a house formed by a fragmentary minority, in the absence of the majority, who had quitted upon the understanding that no matter of moment should be agitated—and when discussion and division were precluded by the presence of ladies assembled upon the occasion of the propagation.

You have abundantly exposed its sophistries and inconsistencies. The inconsistencies are even more glaring than the misrepresentations. The Committee set out with assuming that the renewal of transportation is inevitable; they, secondly, seek to surround it with suppositions; and they end by welcoming and hailing it as a blessing! They cry out, "Hail, Horrors, hail!"—they exclaim, with Satan, "Evil, be thou my Good!" yet protest that the Horrors are thrust upon them—that the Evil is compulsory!

When I witness this *JOCUND* surrender to force, this *RAUCOUS* submission to violence, I am irresistibly reminded of certain "bukom, middle-aged, and waning prudens," mentioned in Dun Juan, whose voices at the storming of Imael were heard—

Inquiring midst the din,
Whether the ravishing did not begin!

I look upon this question less as a matter for reasoning, than for feeling. In discussing it I would prefer appealing to the heart rather than to the understanding, to the moral taste rather than to the sense of physical well-being. Necessity is the tyrant's plea; utility the sophist's plea; both are abundantly urged by the Committee. But though the calculation of advantage may be a guide, it is not a guide to the moral sense, and the external appearance of society it will leave it internally unaltered. Wool-growing utilitarians, however, care not!

Weight in the moral scales of a slave-owning sugar planter, sugar hog-basher, and rum poncheon against the human flesh and blood sacrificed to produce them, and though the weight of the latter be ponderous and permanent upon the scale, yet will flesh and blood prove but light; sugar and rum, substantial and heavy. And so with wool-growers, wool bales will not only outweigh the evils incidental to the introduction of convicts, but will compensate for national opprobrium, and ignominy and infamy. And who among the graziers are most clamorous for the renewal of transportation? Men who calculate that with

cheap labour they may acquire that competent wealth which will enable them to quit the country. "Riches" are said, elsewhere, "to make unto themselves wings, and to fly away!" here, the owners of riches make unto themselves wings and fly away with their riches. These men do not contemplate becoming permanent dwellers among us. To adopt the language of Bay—"La plupart conservent plus ou moins l'esprit de retour; le désir, non de vivre dans l'éloignement sur leurs terres, et d'y laisser en mourant une famille heureuse, et une réputation sans tache, mais le désir de gagner beaucoup pour aller jouir ailleurs de la fortune qu'ils auront acquise."—*Traité d'Economie Politique*, lib. I., c. 19. *Des Colonies et de leurs Produits*. They are animated with the hope of return, and with the desire, not of living in the land, and leaving behind them a contented posterity and a spotless name, but of making an inordinate gain to be afterwards enjoyed elsewhere. Like outgoing tenants, they care nothing for waste to the invasion they but temporarily inhabit.

But the Committee call religion to their aid, and parade it in the front of their position, as the levellers of old were wont in their wars to place the Ark of God in the front of the battle. Yes! we are adjured by the principles and precepts of religion to sanction the renewal of transportation! Is this a lesson which the Gospel teaches? The lessons taught by the Gospel are all on the side of purity. "A disciple of the New Testament," says Dr. Chalmers, [Political Economy], "whose views are sublimed by its doctrines and hopes, has acquired a certain nobility of soul, a reach of perspective, a distant consequence, whether on this or on the other side the grave; an ascendancy of sentiment over sense;—and, withal, a refinement and elevation of moral taste, which, though caught at first from converse with spiritual and eternal things, adheres to him, even when banished with the interests and concerns of the present life." But this is not the first time that the best of things has been perverted and twisted to the service of a wicked end.

And what are the grounds for this appeal to religion in favour of transportation? It is alleged that the convict system has proved highly reformatory—and it is urged that it is religious to promote reformation, and to afford opportunities for repentance. It may be doubted whether the convict system was ever so reformatory as those who made money by it extol it to have been. If certain convicts got rid of their vices, these vices were pretty copiously communicated to others—their brethren. When the devils were cast out from the men who were possessed with them, they were suffered to go into a herd of swine. It may be admitted, that many who came out here as prisoners have not only reformed, but have become estimable men, and worthy members of society; but how many have, on the other hand, plunged into crime darker and deeper than their original offences, and have thence been either precipitated to penal settlements or elevated to the gallows!

Is it not within experience—that a man who, when assigned, or in servitude, or when possessed by the qualified freedom bestowed by a ticket-of-leave, was to appearance reformed, when a restraining curb was withdrawn, relapsed into worse than his original vices? The unclean spirit went out of the man, but returned to the place whence he came out, and found it clean, and swept, and garnished; then went he, and took seven other spirits, each more wicked than himself, and they entered into and dwelt there, and the last state of that man was worse than the first.

The Committee are, in one respect, like the angels in Heaven—the comparison is scrupulously limited to a solitary resemblance,—like the angels in Heaven they "rejoice over the one sinner that repented, forgetting the ninety and nine," who have never repented, but of whom, it is scarcely needful to say "that they needed not repentance!"

But the Committee qualify their recommendation that transportation should be renewed by stipulating, as a condition, that emigration should be revived. Both are impossible. The two are incompatible. The labourers will not be found who will volunteer to emigrate to a country to which convicts are involuntarily exiled. Voluntary emigration, and compulsory emigration, cannot subsist together—the two streams will not contemporaneously flow—their waters will never mingle. As well might the waters of that river, which flows through the base of her amber stream, be taught to mingle with the waters of Styx or of Achéron—rivers of hell!

But it is said that we suffer now from all the evils of transportation without compensating advantages! It is argued that the remedy for the indirect is the direct introduction of convicts; that, as a stream of felony already flows upon us from the south, and as another may be expected from the north, as an antidote we should invite a third from the west; that as felons are vomited upon us by our neighbours in the southern hemisphere, to neutralise their noxiousness we should get an importation from the northern.

The fallacies, which commonly dose men have been carefully classified by Jeremy Bentham, and I have carried his book to discover to what this fallacy should be referred.

I find that one of Bentham's divisions consists of the fallacies of false consolation, and another of the fallacies of confusion. This fallacy may be classed under either head. It is assuredly a fallacy of false consolation; unless indeed there be comfort as well as truth in the proverb—"In for a penny—in for a pound."

It is also a fallacy of confusion, for the Committee predicate, that what is true of "learning" is true of "felony,"—confounding "Pierian" with "Stygian" streams. A little learning is a dangerous thing. Drink deep or taste not the Pierian spring; There shallow drafts intoxicate the brain, And drinking deeply sobers us again!

But we are not therefore to conclude that a copious inundation of felons from the mother country will be an antidote to "shallow drafts" of them from Van Diemen's Land. One wonders how a scheme of political arithmetic, which professes to accomplish *subter-*

ness by multiplication, could have found utterance, much more acceptance.

One wonders how a fallacy so glaring could have been used, much more how it could have acquired currency.

Nonetheless, when treating of the use of fallacies to the utterance and acceptance of them,—"Is it credible that to those by whom they are employed, the inanity and absurdity of them should not be fully manifest? Is it credible that on such grounds political measures should proceed? No! it is not credible! to the very person by whom the fallacy is presented in the character of a reason, of a reason on the consideration of which his opinion has been formed, and on the strength of which his conduct is grounded; it has presented itself in its genuine colours. But when a man stands up to speak, for the purpose of reconciling men to the view he purposes to give,—or for the purpose of giving to the side which he espouses whatsoever weight is regarded by him as attached to his authority, the nature of the purpose imposes on him a necessity of finding something in the shape of a reason to accompany and recommend it. Though the man is in fact directed and governed by sinister self-interest, decency is understood to require that it is by the exhibition of his judgment that his conduct should appear to be determined: it is deemed, therefore, advisable to produce some observation or other in the character of a determinate reason from which his judgment may be presumed to have received its direction."

Hence a fallacy is invented and uttered, and accepted.

Even in an exclusively economical view, this question will be found to illustrate the great and universal principle—that what is good is equivalent to what is useful; that what is right is identical with that which is profitable. We learn from Mr. James MacArthur, (and the calculation is adopted by Mr. Wentworth, in his Report as Chairman of the Committee on "General Grievances," that the cost of convicts to this colony, in police and gaols, for six years preceding and terminating with the cessation of transportation, (for the pretensions of the Committee are modestly limited to the period prescribed by the Statute of Limitations) amounted to £837,742 2s. 7d., (the repayment of which has been unsuccessfully sought from the Home Government); add £162,287 16s. 6d. for losses sustained by the pilferings and plunderings of prisoners, and for the trouble, loss of time, and expenses of prosecutors, witnesses, and jurymen, incurred, but not compensated, in the constant round of attendance upon Petty and Quarter Sessions, Circuit and Supreme Courts, and you have a million for the cost of convicts during six years; an amount nearly equal to the net value of the wool exported during the same period.

In this calculation is not reckoned the deterioration of social condition,—the extent of which may be estimated by its amelioration since the cessation of transportation has ceased.

Our present state may be contrasted, but cannot be compared with the past. "It will not be pretended," says Mr. Wentworth, in his Report as Chairman of the Committee on General Grievances, in a passage referred to by you before, "that any pecuniary advantages, of an extent commensurate to the sum of £837,742 2s. 7d., have resulted to the colony from transportation; that all the moral and social evils of the convict system—all the contamination and vice which the parent country has thus ejected from her own bosom—she has cast away upon us. These evils," continues Mr. Wentworth, "which which no pecuniary benefits can serve as a counterpoise."

Alas! not dashed by the noontide ray,
Compute the moon and evening of the day!
These convict blessings bring to strict account—
Which fair deductions see to what they amount:
How inconsistent greater good with them,
How life and property are risked, and ease,
And goods and countenance cry for relief,
Than add your country's reputation lost!
Think! and if convicts still thus avow claim,
Be yours the infamy—be yours the shame!

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. W.

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

At 800, 20th December, 1845.

GENTLEMEN.—As men are of the Pacific Islands, we beg to offer you a short sketch of those we have recently visited. Tahiti is still in an unsettled state, the French are busy fortifying themselves, whilst the natives hide at their camps, occasionally allying out upon foraging parties who go to plunder their plantations. One of the principal English residents visited the native encampment at Papeete, with the purpose of trying to induce the warriors to invite their Queen to Moorea, (a neighbouring island), that she might treat with the Governor, and put an end to further turmoil and bloodshed; the Governor having pledged his word that no compulsory measures should be adopted, but that Queen Pomare should be at liberty to return unmolested to Raiatea, if she did not fully and freely agree to the terms of the treaty he was desirous of entering into with her, on the part of the King of the French. The encamped natives received the Englishman with kindness, but turned a deaf ear to all he had to say. H. M. S. *Grampus* had just returned from a visit to Raiatea and the other islands of the Society group; the motive and result of her visit had not been ascertained. The island of Huahine is rendered completely desolate, and the principal body of the natives, warned by experience of their danger in living at a place exposed to the fire of vessels of war, continue at their encampment on the N.E. end of the island.

Pomare, Queen of Tahiti, Ariipaea, Queen of Huahine, Tamatoo, or Ariipesea, ("the troubled king") as he now subscribes himself, King of Raiatea; and Tapoa, King of Eborora, were all staying at Raiatea. It is reported that Pomare's husband frequently gets intoxicated, and during his hours of inebriation, which are not few, he abuses her cruelly because she will not return to Tahiti, where he could have full swing in gratifying his sensual propensities. On more than one occasion she has been compelled to fly to Tapoa for protection against his brutality. Many reasons are assigned for her obstinacy in refusing to submit to the French protectorate. Some say she will

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We were told by a gentleman at the Navigator's, that when H.M.S. *North Star* was there a British subject applied to Sir Everard Home to be allowed to take the *North Star* to a vessel at the Island of Vau, and had completed her frame, when a disturbance took place between two native functionaries, and the vessel was ordered to be taken to the retreat, the victorious party wantonly burned the Englishman's vessel to the ground—he claimed one hundred pigs as the value of the vessel, and he took the pigs to Sir Everard Home addressed to letters to the chiefs on the subject and shortly after the departure of the *North Star* it was conveyed to them. A meeting was convened, and the letter explained. One chief said that he would not have refused to make any reparation, but an older chief of the assembly said that his house had cost him a great deal of property, and he would not have been willing to pay for the loss of his share of the penalty demanded; but the younger chief obstinately refused to pay any reparation. We are informed, that subsequently the vessel was taken to the shore, but did not learn if the balance had been paid by the younger one. This ought to be enquired into when any vessel of war visits the Navigator's, and he was willing to let the vessel escape with impunity, the threats of an English man-of-war will be looked upon as idle gasconade, and the natives will consider themselves insulted, and be inclined to plunder an Englishman at pleasure.

The *Willi Watch*, of London, on 16 months, with 325 barrels sperm oil, was lying at Apia Harbour, when a vessel from the United States complained of having had very bad luck. Two American whalers which touched at Upolu, reported a recent volcanic eruption at the Harard Islands, and the vessel was ordered to group—one of the masters stated, "he was twenty-four hours sailing in darkness impeded as night, and his vessel was smothered in a thick fog, and he was obliged to stop, and sighted various islands, but observed no extraordinary phenomena.

VIATOR.
Bay of Islands, December 29, 1846.
OLIVE OIL.
To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.
GENTLEMEN,—For the information of each of your readers as may be inclined to try the manufacture of olive oil this season, I beg to hand you the following, extracted from "The Library of Entertaining Knowledge," vol. 2, part 2,—and may add, that the oil exhibited at the last Horticultural Show, and for which Mr. Kidd, of the Botanical Gardens, obtained a prize, was manufactured after the recipe therein set forth. I am, Gentlemen,

January 14. The proper time for gathering olives for the oil-press (Millhouse) on the Olive-tree, is the eve of maturity. If delayed too long, the next crop is prevented, and the olive-tree is injured. The gathering of the olives, where the olive harvest takes place early in November, is not so late as in the olive-presses of the south. It is delayed till December or January, it is alternate years. The quantity of the oil, also, depends upon the quality of the fruit, and the season of the year. It should be carefully plucked by the hand, and the olive-stone removed, and the olive-branches should be connected the smallest, and allow the olive to dry for a day. If it is spread out during two or three days, in beds of straw, or on a clean floor, it will be better. It is reduced to a pulp, put into sacks of coarse cloth, and subjected to pressure. The oil first expressed, is the best. The second pressing will produce a mixture that of the fruit, and cause it to become sooner rancid. The oil is sold in the market, and the presser of the oil offer a considerable employment to many of the olive-growers. The olive-presses of the south export olive oil into Great Britain and Italy. The importation of olive oil from the south of France, in the year 1827, amounted to about four hundred and fifty hundred tons.

THE COMING SCARCITY.

(From the Times, September 22, 1917.)

MY FRIEND, the Hon. Mr. George Wyndham, Lord Bessborough will have another opportunity of favouring his admirers with a speech on the subject of the food situation. It is so much required, and which he is so able to give, that I am sure the farmers of Essex, if this very busy season of the year is over, will be able to get a good deal of their own food. I shall be enlightened by a speaker whose honesty and whose sympathy they will not venture to doubt, as to the state of the food situation in the country. I am sure that one of those who so warmly denounced the cry of the potato rot last year, will be able to give a more accurate picture of the present year a special judgment on the action for that crop. If Lord George announces "a great scarcity" before the end of the year, I shall be inclined to believe that he is speaking of a most downright conviction, the most "hard-boiled" conviction, has compelled him to an admission which speaks of a very serious situation. I am sure that the farmers of Essex, if the agriculturalists will not listen to Lord George, who is a man of great experience, will be able to give a more accurate picture of the present year a special judgment on the action for that crop. If Lord George announces "a great scarcity" before the end of the year, I shall be inclined to believe that he is speaking of a most downright conviction, the most "hard-boiled" conviction, has compelled him to an admission which speaks of a very serious situation. I am sure that the farmers of Essex, if the agriculturalists will not listen to Lord George, who is a man of great experience, will be able to give a more accurate picture of the present year a special judgment on the action for that crop.

exporting power. That is all we have to do with; and everybody who has watched the history of the corn trade, for even a few months, knows how little America can really export, and how powerfully the smallest rise in the price of wheat affects the rest of the world. It is during the year 1864, the last of which we possess official notices, the United States exported to all parts of the world 1,200,000 bushels of wheat, and 1,000,000 of wheat. How much Indian corn it can spare for Europe we have not the same means of conjecturing; but the same principle applies. The United States is the great nation of dealers and merchants on this point. Where then are we to look for that exuberant and sudden export of Indian corn which has been so often talked of, which is to make up at once for the vanished produce of bungry millions? East and west, north and south, we see no sign of such a sudden auxiliary. The United States has no other great foreign corn service, let him answer this question; but let him beware of fostering false expectations on a point in which the character and the character are so deeply compromised.

By the return in the Gazette of last night, the movement of the Bank of England for the week ending on the 13th instant gives the following changes compared

In the department of Issue, the notes in circulation had increased £194,000, which had been produced by the purchase of £106,900 of gold coin or gold bullion, and £208 of silver bullion.

On the 15th inst., the banking department, the rest had increased £3310, the public deposits had increased £479,581, the private or other deposits had decreased £461,906, and the seven day and other bills had decreased £13,358, making the total liabilities £25,614,000.

On the credit side the government securities had decreased £275, the other securities had decreased £301,784, the notes had increased £215,506, and the gold and silver coin had decreased £24,069, which equalled the increase on the debit side.

The bullion in both departments of the bank had in-

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AMERICA.

By the *Caledonia* steamer we have accounts from New York to the 31st ultimo, from Boston to the 1st, and Halifax to the 3rd instant. The news from the United States is, politically speaking, unimportant; but that from Mexico and the seat of war is of an exciting character.

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THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.
On the 14th the Queen went to the Cortes, and read a speech, in which she announced her intended marriage with the Infante Don Francisco D'Assis, as well as that of her sister with the Duke of Montpensier. It was well received, and a commission was appointed, composed exclusively of members friendly to the Government, to consider the address.

On the 16th, the Senate, in a body, waited on the Queen, to congratulate Her Majesty on her marriage, and to present to Her Majesty the address of condolence on the death of the late Emperor, which was read by the president, who touched in terms of the sympathy of the Senate, the feelings of the members of the Chamber of Deputies was written in the same spirit. The Queen replied in the following terms:

"**SIR,**—I receive with deep emotion your felicitations on the marriage of my daughter, and I am gratified on that of my dear sister with the illustrious Duke de Montpensier. On this occasion I have not considered the death of the Emperor as a personal loss, but as the property of the nation. Gentlemen, I am grateful to you for the proof of your loyalty and attachment to my person."

EARL OF YAMAGUCHI—The Queen (Princess and Oriental Company's Steam Packet brings intelligence of the death of the nobleman, which happened on the 12th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the residence of the Earl. His Lordship sailed from Cowes, unaccompanied by his family, and was accompanied by a few friends and wishes of his friends and relations, who had noted his declining state of health. At Lisbon, the noble Earl was met by his friends, and he was conveyed to the steamer. Whilst there, a perceptible change took place in his health, and he was obliged to leave the steamer, on board his yacht, several friends. He pursued his voyage as far as Gibraltar, and was on his return to England, when he was informed of the death of his daughter at Vigo. It was then apparent that his lordship was in a declining state of health, and he was himself conscious of his approaching dissolution. He died at 10 o'clock, on the 12th inst. about four o'clock, A.M. the 19th September, on the 12th inst.

FAMINE DISTRESS IN DUNGERVAN.—On Monday last, there was a meeting held under the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation at Dungervan, Sir R. Keane presiding. This meeting had under consideration a report of the Committee of the Poor Law Board, in which it was stated that the cost of which must amount to several thousand pounds. They then decided upon adjourning to a future day. The meeting was broken up at 12 o'clock, and the Court began to manifest symptoms of excitement on being told by some thoughtless person that the meeting was a failure. The result was that during the day in squabbling amongst themselves," and rushed into the Court-house. One man from the body of the force was forced to use his baton on the rioters, and said that he was requested by his fellow-labourers in distress to state to the "gentlemen" that they were waiting to be admitted to the Court. The man was in Irish, which was explained to the bench. The Chairman said they would do all in their power for them, and they should get work and not starve, but they must be patient. The meeting was then adjourned to the 10th inst. Rev. Dr. Fogarty, P.P. of Lismore, then ad-

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hills were studied with signal fires. This is the cause that all the police of the country were called into Dungarvan on Monday, as it was rumoured that thousands of the peasantry would come into town. There were two companies of soldiers in Dungarvan on Monday. An outbreak on the part of the people was apprehended. These are alarming times indeed. — *Dublin Journal*.

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Tullibardine was the eldest daughter of the deceased Earl of Atholl. The surname of Tullibardine dates from 1606, but the family were distinguished among the baronial minnows of Scotland as early as the reign of David I. At the epochs of 1715 and 1745, the blended earldoms of Atholl and Tullibardine were preserved in the family by the judicious arrangement of one brother taking a leading part on either side.


PARIS NEWSPAPERS.—The following document will be read with interest. It is authentic.—The French daily newspapers published at Paris are twenty-five in number. The total circulation of these papers is 1,346,000 copies a month, from January 1st 1846 to July 31st 1846, makes their daily circulation 187,287 copies, as follows:—*Siccle* 34,605, *Constitutionnel* 25,714, *Presse* 22,860, *Journal des Debats* 9619, *Epoque* 12,400, *Revue des Deux Mondes* 10,000, *Revue* 4323, *Extrait-Public* 3571, *Etiemble* (two editions) 3162, *Paris* 3007, *Quotidienne* 3032, *Commerce* 2971, *Gazette de Paris* 2971, *Charivari* 2882, *France* 2595, *Gazette des Tribunaux* 2568, *Grand Croissant* 2568, *Le Monde* (with a Sunday sheet) 2382, *Courrier Francais* 2268, *Echo Francais* 2156, *Reforme* 1924, *Moniteur Parisien* 1859, *France* 1483, *Courrier Saint* 890, *Marivier* 624.

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